GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Presentation of Reports of Select Committee.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I beg leave to present the Reports of the Select Committees on the Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1952 and the Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952.

Mysore Town Areas Bill, 1952.

Introduction.

Sri T. CHANNAIAH (Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government).—Sir, I introduce the Mysore Town Areas Bill, 1952, which was published in the Mysore Gazette under Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, may I say regarding this Bill which the Minister proposes to introduce *viz.*, the Town Areas Bill, that it was not included in the original programme ? This Bill was circulated only yesterday and we have had no time to go through it carefully and offer our views.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It will be referred to the Select Committee perhaps.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, Sir. It may be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Anyhow we will consider it to-morrow

Debate on Educational Reforms in the State.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).-Sir, I move that the educational system in the State be taken into consideration.

India and China are the two oldest Nations which are well-known for their culture and to this day they are throwing up such great leaders of mankind that the world looks up to both these countries and, particularly, to India for light and guidance. In India, Mysore, as all of you know, enjoys a place of pride as a Model State for its progressive ideas and cultural traditions. Therefore, Sir, there is an onerous responsibility on this House to fashion the Educational system in Mysore in a manner which will conserve the rich cultural heritage attuned to the spirit of our new Constitution of India and assure progressive development of the country.

Our present Educational system has been giving little satisfaction. It is condemned as being partly responsible for draining the countryside of its best elements and for creating swarms of educated unemployed wandering listlessly in the urban areas. No further comment is necessary. It is feared that continuance of this system will be disastrous to the country. In fact there has been persistent demand for a change in the Educational system of our country since the beginning of this century. The following are a few of the constructive efforts which took shape in.—

(1) The brochure on National Education by Sri Arabindo Ghosh ;

(2) The Sadler Commission Report;

(3) The Sargent Plan ;

(4) The Wardha Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi ; and

(5) The report of the Indian University Commission, presided over by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

In Mysore we have the recommendations made by Dr. N. S. Subba Rao, the report of Dr. C. R. Reddy on Education and the recommendations of the Secondary Education Board from time to time. This mass of literature has grown while the implementation of the same has not kept pace with it. I do not want to take you through all this literature because most of you are familiar with the basic ideas contained therein. Nor is it necessary to place a fixed agenda before you for consideration ; but in order that the discussions of this responsible body might be useful